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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/604,055	06/24/2003	Patricia Chapman Irwin	839-1405	1054
30024 7	7590 10/15/2004		EXAMINER	
NIXON & VANDERHYE P.C./G.E.			NGUYEN, TRAN N	
1100 N. GLEB	BE RD.		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
SUITE 800 ARLINGTON	, VA 22201		2834	

DATE MAILED: 10/15/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

			
	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/604,055	IRWIN ET AL.	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Tran N. Nguyen	2834	W
The MAILING DATE of this communication a Period for Reply	ppears on the cover sheet w	ith the correspondence addi	ress
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REF THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a r - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory perion - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by stat Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the ma earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	N. 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply within the statutory minimum of thir od will apply and will expire SIX (6) MON tute, cause the application to become AB	reply be timely filed ty (30) days will be considered timely. ITHS from the mailing date of this com BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	munication.
Status			
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on			
	his action is non-final.		
3) Since this application is in condition for allow closed in accordance with the practice unde	vance except for formal mat	•	merits is
Disposition of Claims			
4) Claim(s) 1-25 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) 13-25 is/are withdrest is/are allowed. 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-3 and 11 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) 4-10 and 12 is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	rawn from consideration.		
Application Papers			
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Exami	iner.		
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ a	ccepted or b) objected to	by the Examiner.	
Applicant may not request that any objection to the			
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the corr 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the	,	• •	• •
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreity a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents. * See the attached detailed Office action for a little copies. 	ents have been received. ents have been received in A riority documents have been eau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	application No received in this National S	tage
Attachment(s)			
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview S	Summary (PTO-413)	
 Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/0 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 	Paper No(s)/Mail Date nformal Patent Application (PTO-1	152)

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Restriction Election

Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:

- I. Claims 1-12, drawn to slot armor component, i.e., coil retainer and slot closure in the rotor core, classified in class 310, subclass 214.
- II. Claims 13-22, drawn to composite material, classified in class 428, subclass 172.
- III. Claims 23-25, drawn to a profile co-extrusion system, classified in *class 425*subclass 131.1
- 1. The applicant has elected claims 1-12 without traverse on 8/16/04. Since the applicant did not provide any traversal arguments to the restriction requirement, the response is considered as election without traverse; therefore, the election/restriction is made FINAL.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over either Crawford et al (US 4922165) or individually Hagiwara et al (JP 362171427) in view of Vora et al (US 5120825).

Crawford, or individually alternate ref Hagiwara, each discloses a slot armor comprising a plurality of profile co-extruded polymer layers (Crawford's 37 & 39, Hagiwara's 3a1-3a2), except that neither refs discloses the material of the slot armor.

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Vora, however, teaches that polymers may be cast as motor slot armors (also known as slot liners) for insulating the electrical winding from the core and also may serve as heat insulating.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Crawford's or the Hagiwara's slot armors by selecting polymer as fabricating material thereof, as taught by Vora. Doing so would provide the slot armor with highly electrical and heat insulating material to improve the performance thereof.

Regarding claim 11 with the limitations of the first polymer having non-uniform thickness and the second polymer layer having uniform thickness, those skilled in the art would understand that the essential teaching of Crawford or Hagiwara in view of Vora, is the slot armor can be formed as a plurality laminated layers of polymer.

By applying this teaching, it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time the invention was made to modify the size/shape of each polymer in order to ensure fit or enhance performance of the slot armor because it has been held that a change in size or shape, in this instant case it is the change in the size/shape of the polymer layers, is generally recognized as being within the level of ordinary skill in the art. *In re Rose*, 105 USPQ 237 (CCPA 1955) (emphasis added).

3. Claims 2-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Crawford, or individually Hagiwara, and Vora, as applied in the rejection against the base claim, and further in view of Kaminski (US 5065064)

The combination of Crawford, or individually Hagiwara, and Vora refs substantially discloses the claimed invention, except for the added limitations of the following: the armor having first leg and second leg that is shorter than the first leg, wherein

the thickness of the legs is uniformed (as in claim 3), or the thickness of the second leg is thicker than the first leg (as in claim 2).

Kaminski, however, teaches a slot armor having the configuration with a first leg (12, 13) that is longer than the second leg (12b, 13b) wherein the second leg is bent at an angle to the first leg. The armor with first leg is located along the slot's length and the second leg provides supporting the end layer of the winding and provides insulating for the end of the slot.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the slot armor with the configuration as taught by Kaminski. Doing so would provide the armor with long portion that located along the slot's length and the second short portion provide supporting the end layer of the winding and provide insulating for the end of the slot.

Regarding the thickness of the second leg to be thicker (as in claim 2), or the armor leg portions having uniform thickness (as in claim 3), by applying the Kaminski's teaching, it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time the invention was made to modify the size/shape of the leg portions of the armor as suitably fitting the slot of a core, since it has been held that a change in size or shape, in this instant case it is the change in the size/shape of the polymer layers, is generally recognized as being within the level of ordinary skill in the art. *In re Rose*, 105 USPQ 237 (CCPA 1955) (emphasis added).

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 4-10, 12 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tran N. Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-2030. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:00AM-4:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Darren Schuberg can be reached on (571)-272-2044. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Tran N. Nguyen

Primary Examiner

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